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A Disc Brake

Abstract

A disc brake has a support member with first projection that has first and second bores and the second projection has third and fourth bores that extend there through. The first and third bores are aligned in a first vertical plane while the second and fourth bores are alignment in a second vertical plane with respect to a base such that the first, second, third and fourth bores are in a same horizontal plane with respect to the base. A first lever has a bore adjacent a first end for retaining a piston to define an actuation chamber and a second end for retaining a first friction member. A first pin retained in the first and third bores extends through a first opening in the first lever to define a first pivot point for the first lever and to position the first friction member adjacent a rotor. A second lever has a first end and a second end for retaining a second friction member. A second pin retained in the second and fourth bores and extends through a second opening in the second lever to define a second pivot point for the second lever and position the second friction member adjacent the rotor. Actuation means selectively supply the actuation chamber

with pressurized fluid that acts on the piston causing the first lever to pivot about the first pivot point and the second lever to pivot about the second pivot point and correspondingly move the first and second friction members into engagement with the rotor to effect a brake application.